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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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More Than Fun In the Sun

As school begins to draw to a close, many South Dakota youth will begin the job hunting process. Some will go to work to earn some extra spending money, buy a car, or earn money for tuition to continue their education.

Unfortunately, not all youth will find employment. According to the Current Population Survey, the unemployment rate for 16-to 19-year-olds in South Dakota averaged 11 percent in 1988. The rate for 20-to 24-year-olds was 6.4 percent in 1988.

However, a good place for youth to begin looking for a summer job is in those industries that exhibit a high degree of summertime hiring. Although many South Dakota industries are somewhat seasonal in their hiring, the trade and services industries, along with the construction industry, consistently show the largest number of summertime employment increases.

The trade and services industries provide many summertime jobs because of their direct link to tourism which peaks during the summer months in South Dakota. Tourism-related businesses include restaurants, hotels/motels, trailer parks and racing, amusement and public parks.

Evidence that tourism-related industries can provide a large number of openings is the fact that during 1989, retail trade employment rose from a low of 50,300 in February to a high of 56,600 in August. This is an addition of 6,300 jobs, most of which occurred during the summer months. Many of these jobs were available to youth. The services industry also experienced a similar summertime job increase in 1989. This industry added 4,900 jobs between its lowest employment level, 63,900 in January, and its August level of 68,800.

The construction industry, which is seasonal in South Dakota, also sees an employment increase during the summer months. In 1989 the construction industry hit its lowest level of employment in February, 7,400 jobs, and reached its peak in August at an employment level of 12,200 jobs. Some of the job opportunities this industry provides are also available to older youth. Older youth are more likely to receive jobs unobtainable by younger workers because of the very nature of the work. These type of jobs involve working with dangerous or heavy equipment or a strenuous workload.

Many government agencies also hire youth for summer employment. Some youth will obtain employment as park workers and groundskeepers, clerical staff, test plot workers, and various other miscellaneous duties.

According to Job Service records, the number of 16-to 21-year-olds registered at South Dakota Job Service offices averaged 6,549 between March 1989 and March 1990 and fluctuated 48 percent from its low of 5,322 in December 1989 to its high of 7,854 in May 1989.

As Job Service records make evident, South Dakota youth seeking summer work make up a supply of workers readily available to meet summer hiring needs. By hiring young workers for summer jobs, employers not only receive the help they need to fill their active summer schedules, but they also provide South Dakota's young people with the work experience that will be vital to their future.

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Child Monitors, Construction Laborers, and Fast Food Workers are Examples of Common Summer Jobs

Examples of openings most frequently received by Job Service of South Dakota that can be filled by students or others seeking a summer job include: auto service station attendants, child monitors, construction laborers, cooks, dishwashers, farm laborers, fast food workers, groundskeepers, kitchen helpers, retail trade clerks, waiters, waitresses, and yard workers.

In addition to various job opportunities in South Dakota's tourism-related and seasonal industries and government; some youth may obtain employment through South Dakota's Summer Youth Program. The Summer Youth Program places economically disadvantaged and at-risk youth between the ages of 14 and 21 in summer jobs. South Dakota has openings for more than 1,500 youth in this year's program. Youth are employed by public, non-profit and private-sector employers.

The Summer Youth Program is funded by the Job Training Partnership Act. The program offers jobs paying at least $3.80 an hour. Participants may work up to 40 hours a week but cannot exceed a total of 270 hours for the program, which runs from April 30 through September 29.

In addition to helping South Dakota's youth receive practical work experience, businesses also receive other incentives to hire and train young workers. Employers may qualify for up to a 50 percent reimbursement for wages and training of qualified young employees. In some cases, federal tax credits may be available for up to 40 percent of wages paid to 16 to 17 year olds.

One component of the Summer Youth Program is Project EASY. This project helps the state's young participants enhance their academic skills as well as receiving actual hands-on job experience. Project EASY participants will spend part of the day receiving instructions in reading, math and language skills, and then attend their job for the rest of the day.

A summer job can not only provide youth with a little extra spending money, but it can also provide them with a solid foundation on which to begin building their future career. "Improving work force skills is a priority as this decade brings new types of jobs and challenges," said Labor Secretary Peter de Hueck. "More than ever, young people need good work habits and skills to find and keep a job."

Applications for Summer Youth Program

Applications for youth interested in the Summer Youth Program are available from Job Service of South Dakota offices, school counselors and Career Learning Centers. Businesses interested in serving as work sites should contact their local Job Service office or the Private Industry Council of South Dakota at 1-800-952-3216.

Fortunately, many of South Dakota's industries add a significant number of summertime jobs; and many of these jobs are available to its youth. The South Dakota Department of Labor urges South Dakota employers to help its youth create their own future. Job experience can only be obtained if a youngster is given that first job.

Minimum Wage Reminder

South Dakota's minimum wage increased to $3.80 an hour April 1, 1990. The state minimum wage law applies to all businesses in South Dakota and applies to all employees who have reached the age of 18, with the exception of babysitters and outside salesman.

In addition, employers may be governed by federal wage and hour regulations. In general, firms that gross less than $500,000 are exempt from the federal wage and hour law if they do not deal in interstate commerce.

As of April 1, South Dakota employers can use a 40 percent credit against the hourly wages of employees who earn at least $30 a month in tips. Although federal law allows employers to take a 45 percent tip credit, South Dakota law is more restrictive and it requires a minimum cash wage for tipped employees of $2.28 per hour. If the employee does not make up the difference in tips, the employer must do so. On April 1, 1991, both the state and federal tip credit will increase to 50 percent of the required minimum wage.

Minimum Wage Reminder Continued...

State and federal law both provide for a new sub-minimum training wage. Under certain conditions, employers can pay employees under the age of 20 a wage rate at least 85 percent of minimum for up to 90 days. In no case can the training wage be less than $3.35 per hour.

An employee who has been paid at the sub-minimum wage for 90 days can be employed for 90 more days at the sub-minimum by a different employer, if that employer provides on-the-job training in accordance with U.S. Department of Labor rules.

State law requires employers to pay workers under the age of 18 a "fair and comparable" wage in comparison to others in the same area who do similar work. Job Service offices can tell employers what most young people earn in their area for a particular type of work.

For more information on the state minimum wage, contact the South Dakota Department of Labor at (605) 773-3682. Questions on federal wage and hour provisions may be directed to the regional office of the federal Wage and Hour Division in Denver at (303) 844-4405.

South Dakota Labor Market in March

In March 1990, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 272,200. This is an increase of 6,300 jobs (or 2.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

The retail trade industry posted the largest job increase over the year, with the addition of 2,400 jobs. The divisions showing the most growth in this industry were: eating and drinking establishments (900 jobs); food stores (600 jobs) and general merchandise/accessory stores (300 jobs).

The services industry posted the second largest job increase from year-ago levels, with the addition of 1,600 jobs (or a 2.5 percent increase). The divisions showing the most growth in this industry were: hospitals (500 jobs); health services, other than hospitals (300 jobs); personal and business (400 jobs); and social services (300 jobs).

The finance, insurance and real estate industry posted a 1,000 job increase from year-ago employment levels. The nondepository institutions division once again led this industry in job growth with the addition of 500 jobs over year ago employment levels.

The construction industry added 500 additional jobs from March 1989. The building and highway and street divisions each added approximately 100 jobs and the special trade contractors division added 300 jobs.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

From February to March, nonfarm employment in the state increased 1,200 jobs (of 0.4 percent).

Most of the industry levels this time of year remain fairly stable and the largest increase in any given industry was 400 jobs.

The industry noting this 400 job increase was the retail trade industry. Many of these jobs were within restaurants and miscellaneous retail trade businesses, such as mail-order houses, florists, drug stores and sporting goods stores.

The construction industry added 300 jobs from February to March. All three divisions of the construction industry: building, highway/street, and special trade noted job increases of 100 each.

The unemployment rate remained unchanged from February to March at 4.0 percent. The South Dakota labor force in March was 352,100 with 338,000 South Dakotans employed, and 14,100 unemployed.

Labor Force Statistics Available

Benchmarked annual average labor force statistics for the nation and all states (including South Dakota and its counties) are now available from the Labor Market Information Center. In addition to current labor force statistics, historical labor force statistics are also available. For more information on these statistics, please call (605) 622-2314.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1990 (1)				March 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,789,000	117,093,000	6,697,000	5.4	122,223,000	115,844,000	6,378,000	5.2
South Dakota	352,100	338,000	14,100	4.0	354,100	338,600	15,500	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	73,687	71,317	2,370	3.2	74,522	71,240	3,282	4.4
Rapid City MSA	38,704	37,266	1,438	3.7	38,150	36,504	1,646	4.3
Aurora	1,435	1,402	33	2.3	1,420	1,379	41	2.9
Beadle	9,548	8,996	552	5.8	9,304	8,931	373	4.0
Bennett	1,621	1,575	46	2.8	1,557	1,533	24	1.5
Bon Homme	3,428	3,393	35	1.0	3,451	3,350	101	2.9
Brookings	14,809	14,026	783	5.3	15,002	14,188	814	5.4
Brown	19,390	18,220	1,170	6.0	20,596	19,224	1,372	6.7
Brule	2,662	2,601	61	2.3	2,674	2,579	95	3.5
Buffalo	452	415	37	8.2	458	417	41	9.0
Butte	3,579	3,434	145	4.1	3,511	3,320	191	5.4
Campbell	1,069	1,019	50	4.7	1,084	1,035	49	4.5
Charles Mix	3,734	3,604	130	3.5	3,712	3,583	129	3.5
Clark	1,907	1,825	82	4.3	1,861	1,788	73	3.9
Clay	7,073	6,746	327	4.6	7,028	6,816	212	3.0
Codington	12,407	11,875	532	4.3	12,187	11,713	474	3.9
Corson	1,360	1,243	117	8.6	1,527	1,325	202	13.2
Custer	3,091	3,005	86	2.8	3,163	3,034	129	4.1
Davison	9,442	9,236	206	2.2	9,455	9,243	212	2.2
Day	3,262	3,078	184	5.6	3,341	3,158	183	5.5
Deuel	2,205	2,084	121	5.5	2,215	2,069	146	6.6
Dewey	2,150	1,951	199	9.3	2,028	1,925	103	5.1
Douglas	1,584	1,539	45	2.8	1,657	1,605	52	3.1
Edmunds	2,020	1,944	76	3.8	2,089	1,962	127	6.1
Fall River	3,215	3,072	143	4.4	3,266	3,150	116	3.6
Faulk	1,152	1,107	45	3.9	1,138	1,117	21	1.8
Grant	4,314	4,119	195	4.5	4,276	4,107	169	4.0
Gregory	2,243	2,180	63	2.8	2,366	2,282	84	3.6
Haakon	1,157	1,129	28	2.4	1,171	1,122	49	4.2
Hamlin	2,424	2,335	89	3.7	2,350	2,210	140	6.0
Hand	1,946	1,888	58	3.0	1,960	1,904	56	2.9
Hanson	1,613	1,509	104	6.4	1,478	1,424	54	3.7
Harding	777	744	33	4.2	742	736	6	.8
Hughes	8,352	8,101	251	3.0	8,443	8,192	251	3.0
Hutchinson	4,011	3,875	136	3.4	4,141	4,006	135	3.3
Hyde	874	837	37	4.2	893	865	28	3.1
Jackson	1,554	1,500	54	3.5	1,489	1,423	66	4.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1990 (1)				March 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,261	1,211	50	4.0	1,261	1,162	99	7.9
Jones	636	575	61	9.6	619	563	56	9.0
Kingsbury	2,735	2,640	95	3.5	2,799	2,715	84	3.0
Lake	5,252	4,897	355	6.8	5,274	4,973	301	5.7
Lawrence	10,715	10,248	467	4.4	10,664	10,123	541	5.1
Lincoln	6,865	6,605	260	3.8	7,391	7,030	361	4.9
Lyman	1,419	1,363	56	3.9	1,465	1,416	49	3.3
McCook	2,909	2,812	97	3.3	2,896	2,776	120	4.1
McPherson	1,503	1,436	67	4.5	1,507	1,406	101	6.7
Marshall	2,385	2,260	125	5.2	2,235	2,168	67	3.0
Meade	8,656	8,273	383	4.4	8,828	8,418	410	4.6
Mellette	836	790	46	5.5	844	823	21	2.5
Miner	1,599	1,567	32	2.0	1,633	1,592	41	2.5
Minnehaha	73,687	71,317	2,370	3.2	74,522	71,240	3,282	4.4
Moody	3,168	3,029	139	4.4	3,300	3,137	163	4.9
Pennington	38,704	37,266	1,438	3.7	38,150	36,504	1,646	4.3
Perkins	2,298	2,246	52	2.3	2,228	2,189	39	1.8
Potter	1,410	1,384	26	1.8	1,466	1,404	62	4.2
Roberts	4,523	4,227	296	6.5	4,424	4,166	258	5.8
Sanborn	1,101	1,030	71	6.4	1,071	1,050	21	2.0
Shannon	2,245	2,104	141	6.3	2,258	2,118	140	6.2
Spink	3,529	3,397	132	3.7	3,487	3,408	79	2.3
Stanley	1,436	1,345	91	6.3	1,475	1,408	67	4.5
Sully	741	717	24	3.2	742	721	21	2.8
Todd	2,769	2,548	221	8.0	2,650	2,523	127	4.8
Tripp	3,261	3,161	100	3.1	3,241	3,185	56	1.7
Turner	4,411	4,307	104	2.4	4,252	4,095	157	3.7
Union	5,436	5,226	210	3.9	5,397	5,084	313	5.8
Walworth	2,818	2,716	102	3.6	2,865	2,728	137	4.8
Yankton	10,853	10,639	214	2.0	11,008	10,682	326	3.0
Ziebach	1,105	1,070	35	3.2	1,109	1,055	54	4.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.2 and 5.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

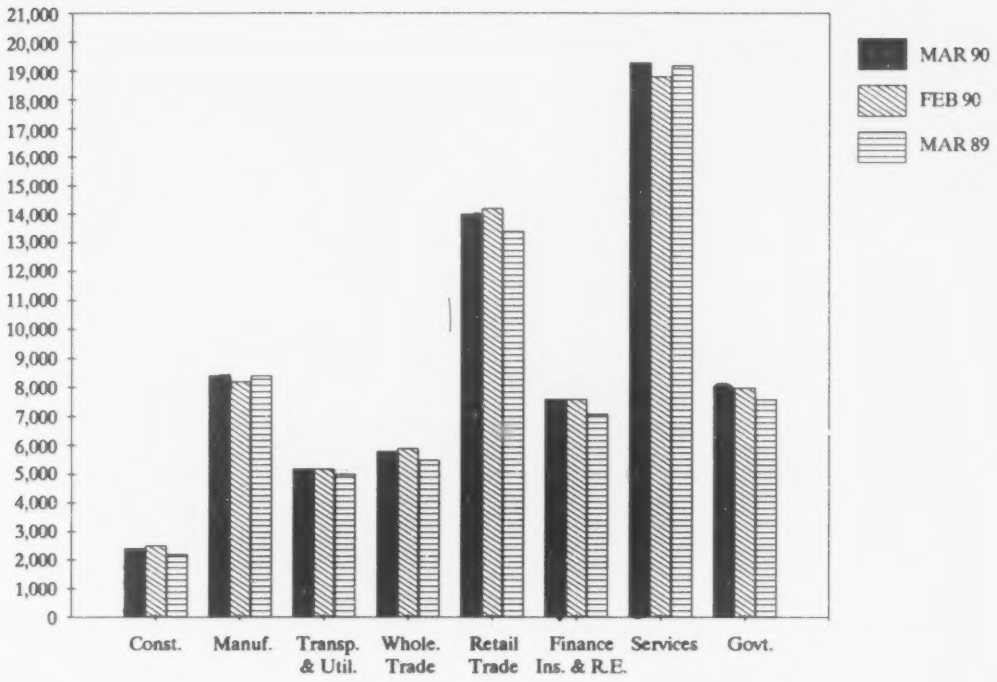
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	272,200	271,000	265,900	.4	2.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	209,700	208,700	203,800	.5	2.9
GOODS PRODUCING	42,300	42,000	41,600	.7	1.7
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8,100	7,800	7,600	3.8	6.6
MANUFACTURING	31,600	31,600	31,400	.0	.6
Durable Goods	17,700	17,700	17,600	.0	.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,800	10,700	10,700	.9	.9
Nondurable Goods	13,900	13,900	13,800	.0	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,500	7,300	-1.3	1.4
Printing & Publishing	3,100	3,100	3,000	.0	3.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	229,900	229,000	224,300	.4	2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,100	13,100	13,200	.0	-.8
Transportation	7,700	7,700	7,800	.0	-1.3
Communication	3,100	3,000	3,100	3.3	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	71,700	71,100	69,000	.8	3.9
Wholesale Trade	18,300	18,100	18,000	1.1	1.7
Durable Goods	8,400	8,300	8,300	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	9,900	9,800	9,700	1.0	2.1
Retail Trade	53,400	53,000	51,000	.8	4.7
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,400	9,400	9,200	.0	2.2
Food Stores	8,500	8,600	7,900	-1.2	7.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,200	16,100	15,200	.6	6.6
Finance	10,800	10,700	9,900	.9	9.1
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,200	3,700	.0	13.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,800	3,600	.0	5.6
SERVICES	66,400	66,400	64,800	.0	2.5
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	6,900	7,000	6,800	-1.4	1.5
Personal and Business	8,200	8,200	7,800	.0	5.1
Medical and Health Services	26,000	25,900	25,300	.4	2.8
Hospitals	12,000	11,900	11,500	.8	4.3
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,000	14,000	13,700	.0	2.2
Educational Services	5,300	5,200	5,200	1.9	1.9
Social Services	5,200	5,300	4,900	-1.9	6.1
Membership Organizations	8,100	8,100	8,100	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	62,500	62,300	62,100	.3	.6
Federal	10,900	11,000	11,000	-.9	-.9
State	16,900	16,600	16,500	1.8	2.4
State Education	8,500	8,300	8,000	2.4	6.3
Local	34,700	34,700	34,600	.0	.3
Local Education	20,700	20,600	20,500	.5	1.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

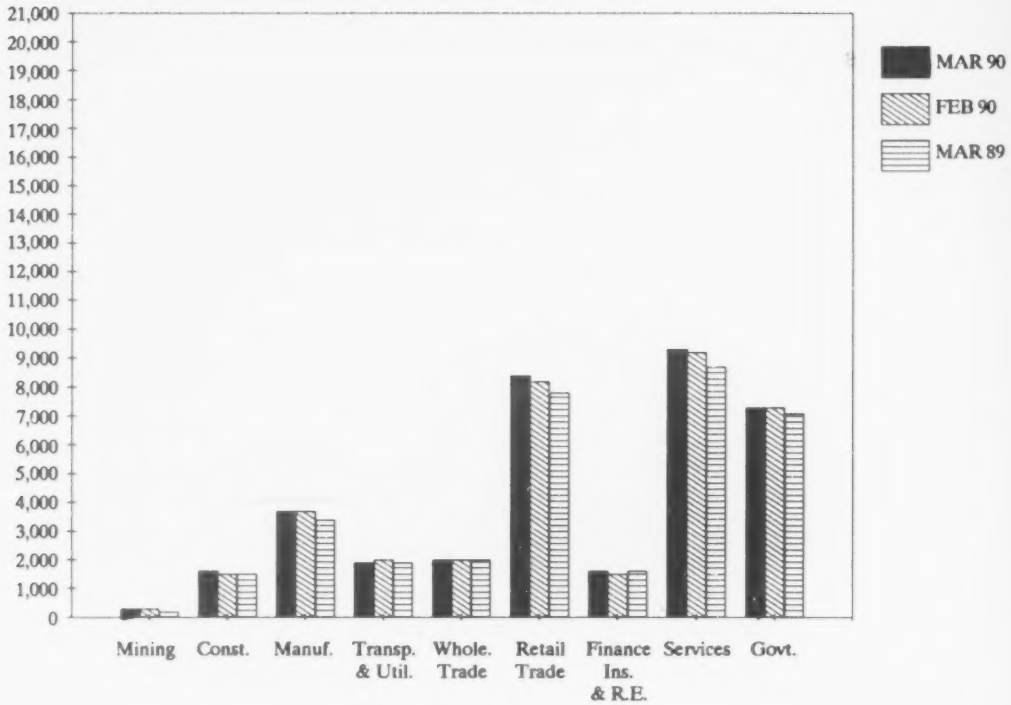


	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	71,400	70,900	68,600	.7	4.1
GOODS PRODUCING	11,000	10,900	10,600	.9	3.8
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	2,500	2,400	2,300	4.2	8.7
MANUFACTURING	8,500	8,400	8,300	1.2	2.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	60,400	60,000	58,000	.7	4.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,200	5,200	5,100	.0	2.0
TRADE	19,800	19,800	19,000	.0	4.2
Wholesale	5,700	5,800	5,500	-1.7	3.6
Retail	14,100	14,000	13,500	.7	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,700	7,600	7,100	1.3	8.5
SERVICES	19,700	19,400	19,200	1.5	2.6
GOVERNMENT	8,000	8,000	7,600	.0	5.3

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,100	35,700	34,200	1.1	5.6
GOODS PRODUCING	5,600	5,500	5,100	1.8	9.8
MINING	300	300	200	.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,600	1,500	1,500	6.7	6.7
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,700	3,400	.0	8.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	30,500	30,200	29,100	1.0	4.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	2,000	1,900	-5.0	.0
TRADE	10,400	10,200	9,800	2.0	6.1
Wholesale	2,000	2,000	2,000	.0	.0
Retail	8,400	8,200	7,800	2.4	7.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,500	1,600	6.7	.0
SERVICES	9,300	9,200	8,700	1.1	6.9
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,300	7,100	.0	2.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Private	173,800	173,000	168,000	32.2	31.9	32.3
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	41.4	40.1	40.5
Construction	6,200	5,900	5,800	36.9	36.5	36.2
Manufacturing	23,800	23,700	23,500	40.6	39.6	41.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,000	10,900	11,000	38.1	38.0	37.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,500	62,200	60,100	29.3	28.9	29.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,200	12,100	11,200	34.6	34.8	35.2
Services	55,900	56,000	54,300	29.3	29.4	29.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Private	249.87	248.50	243.54	7.76	7.79	7.54
Mining	517.50	504.46	500.99	12.50	12.58	12.37
Construction	380.07	375.59	372.86	10.30	10.29	10.30
Manufacturing	340.23	329.08	338.62	8.38	8.31	8.14
Transportation & Public Utilities	422.53	425.22	410.46	11.09	11.19	10.83
Wholesale & Retail Trade	185.47	187.27	184.08	6.33	6.48	6.24
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	278.88	282.23	271.39	8.06	8.11	7.71
Services	218.58	217.27	206.32	7.46	7.39	7.09

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	5,800	5,900	6,000	45.6	43.7	45.1
Rapid City MSA	2,800	2,800	2,600	41.9	40.6	41.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	394.90	357.03	364.41	8.66	8.17	8.08
Rapid City MSA	393.44	388.14	339.07	9.39	9.56	8.19

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Sex, Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
Male	2,097	2,523	2,382
Female	963	995	951
Race, Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
White	2,771	3,201	3,089
Nonwhite	289	317	244
Age, Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
Under 45	2,142	2,558	2,471
Over 45	918	960	862
[2]Industry, Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
Mining	113	152	148
Construction	917	1,077	1,105
Manufacturing	780	901	813
Transportation & Public Utilities	149	144	177
Trade	472	492	504
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	79	78	50
Services	434	509	392
Government	116	165	144
[2]Occupation	3,060	3,518	3,333
Professional & Managerial	306	334	276
Clerical and Sales	338	363	360
Services	324	340	311
Processing	118	145	90
Machine Trade	111	140	118
Benchwork	366	385	424
Structural Work	1,050	1,252	1,239
Other	447	559	515
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
1-2 Weeks	369	486	261
3-4 Weeks	294	463	259
5-14 Weeks	1,574	1,915	1,942
15 Weeks & Over	823	654	871

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,343	1,600	2,110	-16.1	-36.4
B. Weeks Compensated	12,777	14,281	18,293	-10.5	-30.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,564,416	$1,409,301	$1,868,640	11.0	-16.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$42,208,382	$42,665,737	$41,828,100	-1.1	0.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available	6,616	5,287	5,740	25.1	15.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,132	2,840	3,666	45.5	12.7
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	10,734	8,377	5,317	28.1	101.9

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

March 1990

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings $121,291

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor and Management

When an employee is injured on the job, what reporting is required under the South Dakota worker's compensation law? Here is the way it is suppose to work.

Every injured employee is suppose to give notice of the injury as soon as possible. If the employer has knowledge of the injury, e.g. witnessed it happening, then the employee's notice is satisfied. In any case, notice must be given within 30 days after the occurrence of the injury unless a reasonable excuse provides an explanation for failure to give the notice.

Once the employer has knowledge of a job related injury, it must be reported to the employer's workers's compensation insurer, on a form approved by the Department of Labor, within ten days. If the employer is self-insured, as approved by the Department of Labor, then the report must be made directly to the Department of Labor within this ten day period. Failure to make this report is a Class 2 misdemeanor (punishable by 30 days imprisonment, or a $100 fine, or both).

Once the worker's compensation insurer has the First Report of Injury, it is required to file it with the Department of Labor within ten days. Then, the insurer must make an investigation of the claim, and make payment in accordance with the South Dakota worker's compensation laws. If the insurer intends to deny the claim, it must notify the injured employee and the Department of Labor, in writing, within 30 days from the receipt of the First Report of Injury that it intends to deny coverage. The reason for denial must be stated, and the Claimant must be notified that he has the right to request a hearing before the Department of Labor within two years of the date of denial. The time for investigation may be extended up to 60 additional days by the Department of Labor if there is a proper showing that more time is needed to investigate the claim.

The employer must preserve the record of the First Report of Injury for at least four years from the date of injury.

Anytime you have questions, you should contact the Division of Labor and Management. The number is 773-3681. Simply leave your name and telephone number, and your call will be returned.

Mark your calendar: the Division of Labor and Management is sponsoring a worker's compensation seminar on May 24, 1990, at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. If you need more information on this, contact the Division of Labor and Management.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	128.7	128.0	122.3	.5%	5.2%
Industrial Production Index[2]	N/A	141.8	141.0	N/A	N/A
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$148,554	$149,461	$141,349	-.6%	5.1%
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,321	1,457	1,405	-9.3%	-6.0%
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.0%	10.0%	11.5%	.0%	-13.0%

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.